NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

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### WASHINGTON.

JAYING OPEN THE SCHENCK SCANDAL. A STARTLING STORY OF CORRUPTION AND FRAUD-TESTIMONY OF JAMES E. LYON, ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE MINE-SENATORS TEWART AND MORTON IMPLICATED-TRENOR W. PARK'S SHARE IN THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had a spasm of sense to-day and opened its doors. The subject matter was the Schenck investigation. If the story of James E. Lyon, one of the original owners of the Emma Mine is true, that chapter in our National history involves a greater scandal than has been known. That story comprehends the betrayal of a client by his counsel. and that counsel a United States Senator; the prostitution of professional scientific opinion; a gigantic scheme of stock-jobbing corruption; the open bribes of a United States Minister; and a National disgrace. The outline of James E. Lyon's story, told reverently upon a kissed Bible, and frankly as the statement of an honest man, is this:

He was formerly a resident of Racine, Wis., and has for years been engaged in Western mining interests. He was the original owner of the only patent which the Emma Mining Company had or has. Three years before the Emma Mine was thought of he had located and worked the old Monitor lode, which was later christened the Emma Mine. Squaters during his absence set up rival claims. A great lawsuit resulted, in the course of which Lyon engaged William M. Stewart, late United States Sepator from Nevada, with many others. The mine had grown valuable. The pocket, or "filled eggas he called it, had yielded two millions of dollars of ore. Mr. Stewart came in to save Mr Lyon's rights with contingent fees ranging from 5 to 25 per cent of the amount recovered, according to the service rendered. Mr. Stewart went to Nevada with Mr. Lyon, and there, as Mr. Lyon says, met Senator Oliver P. Morton. Utah then seems to have been in a condition of judicial anarchy. If Mr. Lyon is to be believed, Chief-Justice McKean and his associate justices were sitting in judgment upon mining cases, while holdstock, and acting as directors in one of the corporations litigant. The United States Marshal held stock likewise, and was certain to select jurors who held stock. This condition of affairs was represented to Senator Morton by Senator Stewart. The former said it was all wrong. Mr. Stewart told Mr. Morton that if he would assist in securing the removal of Judge McKean, and in the case generally, he would give him \$20,000. To this Mr. Lyon says Senator Morton agreed. He was going to Indianapolis, and wanted to be advised of ogress. Senator Stewart did soon after telegraph to Morton to come to Salt Lake immediately, as the case was very important and Lyon had been abused. Morton does not seem to have gone, and although great influence was brought to bear, Judge McKean was not then removed. The Methodists were too much for Senators and litigants. Stewart wanted Lyon to go to trial in Utah. He refused so long as the Marshal, who was interested with the opposite party, could pack a jury.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lyon says, some California spec alators bought for \$1,000 the shadowy claim of some squatters near this mine. Upon this basis they made a company with \$10,000,000 stock. Stewart arged Lyon to consolidate with this company, using as an argument the fact that there would be shares enough to supply all the Judges, jurors, and witses in Utah. This Lyon refused to do. Trenor W. Park then appeared as the holder of an interest averse to Lyon. Stewart and Park were then unfriendly. Stewart said that Park would steal the court records, buy witnesses, bribe jurers, do anything to carry his point. Park said that Stewart had bought judges and juries. Lyon declined to enter into their personal differences. This enmity seems to have been assumed, as Stewart and Park soon worked jointly to induce Lyon to compromise In the course of these conferences, Stewart propose to "manage" the surveyor and the office. All this was in July, 1871. At that time Park and Stewart agreed that \$2,000,000 had been taken from the Emma mine. Then Park organized his New-York Emma Mine Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. Park, Stewart & Lyon were then agroed that the mine, so far as developed, was already about exhausted. All the ore that was in sight was nearly gone. It between the three that the ore taken out should be called \$1,500,000 net, and that Lyon should have one-third, or \$300,000, for his claim. To-day finds him still in search of that claim. Senator Stewart himself, in a letter to Lyon, dated Aug. 5, 1871, speaks of the mine as a "worked out mine," and says that it would be better to accept the compromise than litigate for such a mine. In the same letter Stewart speaks of having worked up the mine in Eugland by the ore that was sent and by the manuer of sending it; that \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 of Park's stock was expected to be sold there. Th witness implied that "by the manner of sending it' he understood that the services of Minister Schenek

A contract of adjustment was then made between Park and Lyon, which Senater Stewart signed for Lyon without authority. That contract Lyon supposed secured to him \$500,000. As it turned out, nator Stewart made it mean something very different. Stewart went to London under express instructions from his client not to associate himself with Park in putting the Emma Mine upon the market. Stewart violated his instructions. Park undertook his work, saying to Lyon, "I propose to sell this mine for what has come out of it, not for what is in it," and Stewart helped him to do this. It was accomplished by a wholesale system of cor-The mine was first prepared for scientific investigation, and then Prof. Silliman was engaged to report upen it. He did this for \$20,000. In that report he said that the Emma Mine was one of true mineral wealth, and of great power, and that he placed it among the great mines of the world. This was placed in the prospectus, and helped the sale. When this report was received, Stewart wrote to Lyou that it had done great good, and that every thing was very hopeful and "homogeneous. Albert Grant was selected as the "promoter" of the

A vast system of bribery was then begun. Among the promises were, to Albert Grant, £100,000; to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., £25,000; paid for the use of their name. John Puleston of that firm, £10,000; R. S. Schenck, United States Minister, 50 shares, with a guarantee that it should net £20 per share; Lewis & Sons, metal brokers, £18,000; Lent, mining claimant of San Francisco, £12,000.

Mr. Lyon, in continuing his testimony, said that about the 1st of December, 1871, he saw in Mr. Park's hands a letter written by Gen. Schenck, in which he resigned his position as one of the Directors of the Emma Mine Company. In this letter, Gen. Schenck assigned no reason for his resignation except his desire not to give his political enemies cause to criticise him. Mr. Park remarked to Lyon that he would have a better letter than that from Gen. Schenck yet. Subsequently, before it was sent to the Emma Mining Company, Lyon saw Gen. Schenck's letter of resignation, which was afterward published on the 12th of January. After Lyon had read it, Park said that the commendation of the Mine which it contained was better than Gen. Schenek's name as a director. Subsequently, when Gen. Blair introduced in the Senate a resolution of the United States, which was interpreted in London to refer to Gen. Schenck, Lyon saw Park, who told him that he had fixed the matter up with Gen. Schenck. He said he had taken Gen. ck's note and the stock as security, and that

he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. He said that this statement was sent to the United States. Lyon asked Park if he had sworn to it, and Park replied, laughing, that he had not, but he had certified to it and sent it to Senator Stewart to certify to, and that he believed "it would dry up the Blair resolution." The impression made upon Lyon's mind was that this note had been just taken after hearing of the Blair resolution.

Mr. Lyon then related some of the circumstances attending the sale 8,500 shares of new stock. He said that this sale was made in order to get a quotation of the stock in the market. At that time he saw the famous telegram from Utah, announcing the discovery of 8,000 tons of new ore, which sampled at the rate of \$2,000 a ton, which would be equal to \$16,000,000. This sale was made through the London and Westminster Bank, the price of the stock being £23 per share, par value £20 per share. On the 6th of April, 1872, Mr. Park asked Mr. Lyon to take his check for £2,500, drawn on the London and Westminster Bank, and subscribe for 500 shares of this new stock for Gen. Schenck. He told Lyon not to take the check directly to the London and Westminster Bank, as it would then be possible to trace it, but to get at cashed at Jay Cooke, Mc-Culloch & Co.'s, and then take the Bank of England notes to the London and Westminster bank, and make the subscription. He asked Lyon to do it early in the morning, in order that it might have a good effect. Lyon did as he was requested, and when he went to the London and Westminster bank, he saw Park there and a number of other persons, and Park told him that the thing was working well; that the persons standing around were subscribing freely. A short time after he heard of the sale by Fisher of stock owned by Mr. Park and Gen. Schenck. Mr. Park asked Fisher how many shares he had sold for him. Fisher replied 900. Mr. Park said he did not mean to sell as much, but Fisher said he would let him have some of his shares.

Mr. Lyon testified that some English shareholders in the Emma Mine had come to him and said that they thought the United States Government was backing the concern. He also explained the manner in which Park removed all suspicion in regard to the character of the title to the property. Mr. Evarts gave an opinion, which simply was that the United States patent was good, and Park himself guaranteed it. Park subsequently remarked in a playful way that he had simply guaranteed the validity of a patent from the United States. The Committee did not finish the examination of Lyon, and will continue it to-morrow morning.

A PRECIPITATE ADJOURNMENT. THE HOUSE LACKS COURAGE TO MEET THE CUR RENCY AND WHISKY FRAUDS QUESTIONS-UN-WILLING TO FIGHT, IT BEATS A RETREAT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The House adjourned be fore 3 o'clock to-day, immediately after the call of States for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions to be referred to Committees was completed. The motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Morrison. whose object was to cut off the opportunity sought by Mr. Holman, Mr. Atkins, and others to introduce resolutions declaring the sense of the House on the carrency question. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been opposed by the Republicans in a body. To-day, however, Republicans were no more anxious to go upon record on the currency question than Democrats were, and besides, had the ssion continued half an hour longer, an opportunity would have been presented for the introduction of resolutions relating to the whisky conspiracy and this a great many Republicans were anxious to prevent. The motion was carried on a call of Yeas and Nays by 118 in the affirmative to 114 in the negative. Some of the Republicans who voted against adjournment were very indignant and outspoken in their criticisms of those of their party who united with the hard-money Democrats in this movement, and some of the Democrats, who had been striving for some weeks to get in their inflation resolutions, left the House after adjournment in no very pleasant mood. Among those who had resolutions to introduce in the House to-day was Judge Kelley, who had prepared the following, which of course he was unable to present:

Resolved, That as the constantly-increasing production Resolved, That as the constantly-increasing production of silver, and the discontinuance of its use as money, in sums greater than the equivalent of ten American dollars in any one payment, by most of the commercial nations, has so far reduced its value that United State legal-tender notes and fractional carrency will purchase several per cent more than will silver coins of like denomination, it is the sense of this house that the issue of interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver manufacture into coin is an unwise and wasteful expen-fiture of the public revenue, and should be discontinued

In explanation of this resolution Judge Kelley inended to say that, with gold at 114, the greenback dollar is worth 87710 cents in gold, and that silver at \$1 16 per ounce, fine, in gold coin (the silver dollar containing 34722100 grains of fine silver) is worth in gold coin 84310 cents. Consequently the greenback is worth 3410 per cent more than the silver dol lar, consisting of two half dollars, four quarter dollars, five twenty-cent pieces, or ten dimes.

AN INSPECTOR'S TRIP IN THE WEST. USTOM-HOUSE REDUCTIONS ALONG THE PACIFIC-LIGHT-WEIGHT TRADE DOLLARS.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. Washington, Feb. 28.-J. F. Evans, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, recently returned from an eleven months' inspection trip among the Treas ary officers on the Pacific coast, from British Columbia to Mexico. His object was to examine all the Custom bouses, the manner of conducting business in all Treas ury ofices, an inspection of accounts, amounts of fees re ceived, an i, in fact, the whole subject of evasions, smur gling, chara ter and fitness of officers and employés charles, uniformity in manner of doing business, &c. A most of the upper ports-Portland, Port Townsend, Astoria, and others-the expenses were reduced 20 per cent. At San Francisco expenses were reduced 25 pe cent. At Portland there is a Custom-house that cost now making to obtain a new building, although the present one is reported to be suitable. At most of the port lischarges were made. Particular attention was paid to the manner of involcing merchandise in China. discovered that heavy frauds had been committed in the way of undervaluations. This was particularly the case in the importation of articles distinctively Calnese, such as Chinese ciothing, food, ornaments, &c., the value of which is sometimes difficult to ascertain.

But the most important fact revealed in the investiga tions of Mr. Evans was the discovery that the trade dollars coined at the Carson Mint are defective in coinage and deficient in weight. To such an extent do the coins fall below the standard that many of them were returned brough Wells, Fargo & Co. from China-the Chinese re fusing to receive them. They were deficient in weight rom one-half of one per cent to two per cent. The im portance of this discovery may be arrived at when it is stated that the Mint at Carson, when wholly employed on trade dellars, produces about 20,000 a day. Mr Evans says there is no evidence of fraud, but that the Mint is honestly conducted, but he attributes the fault to the want of mechanical skill on the part of the operatives. In his report to the Secretary, Mr. Evans will devote considerable space to a discussion of the wool trade

ARGENTINE ENERGY.

AN EARNEST EFFORT TO MAKE A GOOD SHOW AT PHILADELPHIA-RAPID RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT -GATHERING IN EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Mr. E. Oldendorff, chairman of the Buenos Ayres Central Centennial Committee, has been appointed to represent the Government of the Argentine Republic at the Centennial Exhibition. He is expected to arrive in this country soon, and will make his residence at Philadelphia and act jointly with the remainder of the Commission. The American Minister at Buenos Ayres, referring to this gentleman, says grateful to the committee for the intelligence and energy displayed by him, in gathering and presenting the grand results shown in the preliminary exhibition. I have been in close conference with Mr. Oldendorff, with whom

to-day my hopes for the success of the Argentine Repub-lic at the Centennial in Philadelphia are realized. This Republic will occupy its allotted space and will not be a

Mr. Henry Batch has made a contract with the Gov ernment of the Argentine Republic to take to that coun try annually 200 emigrants, on condition that each fam ily on its arrival shall receive a free grant of land amounting to two hundred and fifty acres. Emigrants are also guaranteed an opportunity to purchase all necessary supplies for the first year at cost prices. Messrs. Stephens & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, have also arranged for the establishment of a Scotch colony of 140 families at Port Desire, in the Argentine Republic, a point situated between the Welsh colony at Chubuth and the Santa Cruz River. Dr. Porriua of Milan has also contracted to send to the Argentine Republic, 500 families, the Government of the Republic agreeing to make a concession of 300,000 acres of land, out of which each family is to receive a farm. In addition to these organized schemes for settling the agricultural districts, the number of persons who go to the Argentine Republic on their own account is

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A SEARCH FOR THE SCIENCE OF MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876. The proposition has been submitted to the lovernment, and also sent to Mr. Cox, and by him laid before the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is Charman, that the Government appoint a Com-mittee of scientific experts to ascertain: First, whether cien ista taemseives can agree as to whether there is or is not at present extant such a truthful, systematic, exact, and logical conception of the facts, laws, and na ture of the subject of money, or currency, as to coust tute the science of money; secondly, if they can so agree, and if there is such a science now known, then to agree upon and to make, if possible, a concise and intellighble restatement of the same; and if there is not such a science known, then to evelve, discover, or create, if a science known, then to evelve, discover, or create, if possible, such a science, and to state it in the most intelligible form upon which they can agree. It is taken for granted that this, like any other subject or department of natural phenomena, is susceptible of being reduced to a scientific exactness and formula, wherein it shall be susceptible of demonstration as to the relation of its pien nean; that is, put in such form as to present to us a body of knowledge whose penomena shall be arranged so as to exhibit the reason or causes by which they are governed in their legitimate relation and intent pendence—if the time has come for such a serince, and it is thought that it has.

THE CHORPENNING AND SLOO CLAIMS. The Court of Claims rendered a decision today in regard to the famous Chorpenning claim. It was contended that the reference of this claim by Congress to the Post paster-General, and his decision that between \$400,000 and \$500,000 were due to the claimant, constituted an award binding on the Government. The Court now sustains a demurrer to this assertion, and holds that the action above stated was not binding on the Government. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. A motion was made if the Court of Claims to the repulgment on the Supreme Court mandamus in the case of Marsiall O. Boberts and others, trusters of the Sloo etate. The motion will of course be complied will, but it remains for the lower court formally to complete and fix the precise amount of hability mader the Supreme Court's decision. The amount, according to the statutory requirements, which the Supreme Court decides must govern, is a little more than a million deliars. The claim is for extra occan until service performed 20 to 25 years ago between New-York and California. the action above stated was not binding on the Govern-

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876. The House Committee on Indian Affairs will when it is called again report a bill for the transfer of the care of civi Leel Indians in the States of New-York and Michigan from the General Government to that of the States in which they reside. This will be the first step in an in which they readle. This will be the first step in an unportant movement, which the advocates of it hope will
imaly result in a satisf actory solution of the entire Indian question. The undority of the Indian Committee, it
is believed, will favor the transfer of the Indian Boreau
to the War Department, and report a bill somewhat sinlar to that already agreed to by the Committee on
Military Affairs. The President has recently expressed
himself as opposed to this transfer, and in conversation
with members of the Committee on Indian Affairs has
stated his objections to it is very pointed language.

Senting Species has employed as Sentar Carpenter to

Senator Spencer has employed ex Senator Carpenter to defend him against the presecution brought by the State of Alabama to unseat him in the Senate. At the request of Alabama to unseat him in the Scuate. At the request of his counsel, the Committee on Privileges and Elections postponed to-day the norther consideration of his case, for two weeks from next Friday. It may be remembered that Mr. Carpener, as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, wrote a report in the concested case of Sykes against Spencer in 1873, in which Mr. Spencer was declared to be entitled to his seat in the Schate. Mr. Spencer, on the other hand, was one of those who, during the summer of 1873, wrote a letter in defense of S nator Carpenter, when he was accused or improper conduct at Long Branch.

Dr. Lunderman, the Director of the Mint, states as his

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, states as his opinion that the production of gold and silver after the opinion that the \$7,000,000 per month, of which half will be in gold, and that the fact cannot but have an important bearing on the gold premium. The Controller of the Correcey has prepared a statement showing that the amount of additional National Bank carriery issued from Jan. 27, 1876, to less, 20, 1876, heighly, is \$412,185; issued previously, \$13,408,575; and the total state of the amorousl of the set to take date of the approval of the act to take saue from the date ime is \$13,820,760.

The Democratic caneus on Finance failed to reach any definite conclusion at its meeting this morning. The dis definite conclusion at its meriog this morals, has de-creasion too day showed no change of a minnert on the part of members of the Committee, and it adjourned to meet again his evening. At a late hour to-night the Commit-tee was still in seasion, without hope of reaching a vote before adjournment. The result of such a vote, should it be laken, will probably be the adoption of a medical Payne bill by a majority of one.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the House the report of the sale of the Navy-Yard at Phila delphia. The property was sold for \$1,000,000 to J. . Buneti, and on the payment of the mency a deed was

in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for the transportation of United States securi les National banks will be required to prepay the express charges on all remintances forwarded for their cre. it in the five per cent fund on and after March 1, 1876. The bill reported favorably from the Senate Committee

on Civil Service and Retrenchment to-day, in regard to the President's salary, provides that from and after the 4th of March, 1877, it shall be fixed at \$25,000 per The President sent only one nomination to the Senate

to-day, namely, James N. Connolley, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. The mea-inge was delivered to the Senate by Col. Fred. Grant. The libel suit for \$100,000 by A. H. Wilder against Wm. Weish, based upon some statements in reference to the former's Indian contracts and accounts, began to-day. [For Legular Report of Congressional Proceedings, see Secon-Page.]

GREAT PROPORTIONS OF THE MARY BELL. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The steamer Mary Bell, burned at Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday, was believed to be the largest steamer ever constructed for navigating the Missessippi or any other river, the extreme length of her h.ll being 325 feet, and her breadth 56 feet. In con-I il heavily on Memphis and New-Orieans under There was no haurance on the beat in Cincinnati.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New-Orleans, Feb. 28.—The King of the arrival arrived to day, and his reception was a grand affair, he streets were throughed. Erre, Penn., Feb. 28.—While assisting in moving a house to day, two men were underneath turning leck acrows, when the supports gave way and the bouse fell, crashing them to death.

St. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 28.—A bill has been intro-lated in the New-Brunswick Assembly to compel the Legis-lative Council to pass any measure that three-lourths of the oppolar chamber may be in Inversel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Board of the Ameri

NASHVILLY, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Last night a party of rom 25 to 50 armed men broke into the Lebanou Jall, and look at a colored man mained Purter williamson, an accused undricter. They ming libit to a tree, risading his body with MONTREAL, Feb. 28.-The County Orange Lodge of Montreal has passed resolutions indoorsing the sentiments of Messra, Galt and Huntington, and declaring that Lee Oranges men will resist too encrosonments of the Roman Catnolic Church.

BOSTON, Feb. 28 .- A full meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon. Speeches were mide, and the resolution of Congress to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Canada can be arranged, was unanimously commended.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—The centennial of the battle of Moore treek was celebrated on the battle-ground of day amid great onthusiasm. The exercises consisted of the army of smittes, a patule of troops, and several patricts, speeches by prominent citizens of the State.

speeches by prominent citizens of the State.

New-Orlkans, Feb. 28.—"he general passenger and ticket agents of the railroads south of the Onto River net in convention here to-day for the purpose of satusting passenger rates. Texas decigates were takent, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesslay morning.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—As N. C. McCarthy, a merchant of Thamoslord, was on his way house on Saturday night hast, he was attacked by three highwaymen, who after a deaperate struggle made off with McCarthy's cash-bex, containing 49,300 in notes and cash.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FLIGHT OF DON CARLOS.

END OF THE CARLIST WAR-DON CARLOS IN FRANCE -THE CARLISTS DISBANDING-KING ALFONSO AT

PAMPELUNA. MADEID, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876. The following official intelligence has been sent to

the Spanish Minister at London: The war is at an end. Don Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed Gen. Poucet, amanding Bayonne, that he would enter France at 9 o'clock this morning by the bridge of Arnequi. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St Jean-Pied-de-Port. They are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Alduides. The French will immediately "intern" them.

King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna.

A dispatch received at Bayonne from Ainhoa announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arnequi. UNCONDITIONAL SUPPENDER REQUIRED

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876. The Diaris Espanol states that Señor Canovas del

Castillo has informed several Deputies that no con cession has been made to the Carlists and their submission is altogether unconditional. London, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

A special dispatch to The Evening Standard, dated St. Jean de Luz at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and taken reluge in

The Times's Madrid letter says that Charles Marfory, ex-Queen Isabella's Minister for the Colonies, who has b en imprisoned for some time at Cadiz, was recently re-

BAYONNE, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876. Don Carlos with about 2,000 men is now at Roncesvaux, very near the French border. It is believed he will enter

The chief members of the Carlist Provincial Councils have taken leave of him, and sought refvge on French Manard, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

King Alfonso left the question as to the return of the ex-Queen Isabella to the Ministry. The latter have not yet reached a determination in the matter. GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN MADRID. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

The Standard has the following special dispatch

from Madrid:

Great cathosism prevails here. Alfonso will have a splendid reception on his return. The letter to Gen. Pourcet, giving notice of Carlos's intention of entering France, was written by Lizurraga. In declares that Bon Carlos having been conquered by adverse tortime has resolved to abandon further struggle as assless. He asks the encrous has pitality of France. Gen. Pourcet, on receipt of the note, started for Amequi to "intera" the fightly s.

Three Alfonsist army corps are advancing in the Baz-Three Alfonsist army corps are advancing in the Baz-tan Valley. They must with no resistance.

> THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. THE CONTEMPLATED NEW MINISTRY. PARIS, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

M. Casimir Périer, at the meeting of the Left Center, stated that the reason he had not yet accepted the Ministry of the Interior was because hi thought that all who had associated themselves with the policy of M. Buffet should leave the Cabinet, which hould be almost entirely remodeled. He referred particularly to Mesers. Mentagnac de Chauvance and Waiion. He said, however, tast M. Dafaure had not finally settled with President MacMahon what cours would be taken on the meeting of the Chambers.

M. Dafaure, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Procureurs Generaux stating that it is unnecessary as a rule to now commence prosecutions for violation of the Press law committed during the elections and which were not then proceeded against.

The Monifeur says the reconstruction of the Cabinet will involve the withdrawal of M. Montaignae and M. Wailon, and the appointment in their piaces of Admiral Pothuan and Jules Simon. No changes, nowever, will be announced before Ma ch 5.

At a meeting of the Left to-day it was decided that a motion for a general muesty, to take immediate effect, should be introduced on the 8th of March, the first day of the session, by Victor Hugo in the Sena e, and M. Madier de Montjau in the Chambe of Deputies, a so that proposals be introduced for the immediate raising of the state of slege, and the repeal of the law on the appointment of Mayors, in accordance with the wish of the

The sceamers of the French Transatlantic Line, which sail from Havre for New-York from March 11 to April 8, will touch at Phindelpais.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Biggar, member for the County of Cavan, Ireland, asked at whether the law prohibiting m mbers of Parliament from being at the same time government contractors was still to force; whether the law in question applies to the Sucz Canal transaction, and whether the Government is prepared to enforce it in regard to Sir Naturalel Mayer de Rothschild, Bars, one of the mem bers for Aylesbury.

Mr. Disraell, the Prime Minister, in reply, said that the

question belongs to the courts, and not to the flouse of

Sir Nathaniel Rethachild declared he was not a partner

Sir Nathaniel Rethachild declared he was not a partner in the house of Rethacaldas. Sir Heary Drummend Wolff, member for Christehurch, baving asked a question in regard to the army organization of Exprt, Mr. Bourke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign bepartment, replied, informing Mr. Woit that the Russian Gon. Fadedf would reorganize the Kheday-Sarney, but not as War Inister.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Goshen drew attention to the circumstances connected with the destruction of the fronciad Vanguard. He consumed the Admiralty for its action in reversing the finding of the coultima that, and moved for a minute showing ine steps taken by the Admiralty in reference to the loss of the Vanguard.

'anguard.

Mr. Hunt, First Lord of the Admiraity, defended the onduct comparised of. He said as neval coffeagues manimously concurred with him in dissenting from the on-listons of the court-martial as to the persons responsible for the loss of the ship. He recounted the circumia ces of the collision in order to prove the correctness

sta ces of the collision in order to prove the correctness of this view. Suggested that a definite motion on the subject cond be submitted on a future occasion. Mr. Goshen's motion was nonagreed to.

THE BRITISH AGENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL. London, Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.

The Times anounces that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and los co-directors of the Sucz Canal Company have abruptly dismissed Str Daniel Lange from his position as representative of English interests in the Canal Company's directorate. This step is taken in consequence of letters, written auder obviously patriotic influences to Earl Granville in 1871, having been inadver ently published among the Parliamentary papers relative to the causi purchase.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN. Hose Kose, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876.

It is reported that the Japanese mission to Corea has been successful, Corea having acceded to the demands for the better protection of Japanese subjects. A company of native Chinese merchants has been formed in Hong Kong for the purpose of carrying on direct trade between China and England and the United

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 28, 1876. It is stated that the Prince of Montenegro has recalled the Montenegrin officers at the head of the

THE CANADIAN TARIFF. OTTAWA, Feb. 28.-The Protectionists waited on Sir John A. MacDonaid, and received an assurance that he was in favor of justice being done to native industries. There is a Conservative cancus this morning in relation to the tariff question, which will be debated to-

# PANAMA NOTES.

PANAMA, Feb. 18 .- Since the departure of the steamship Aips, which sailed from Aspinwall on the 12th lust, for New-York, there have been no arrivals from either outh or Central America, and no mails from the interio of this Republic. The Isthmus, however, continues in profound peace. The questions at issue between he Panama Railroad Company and this Government remain unsettled. Trenor W. Park, President of the road, is here at present, and is endeavoring to conciliate the

Government. The subject of supplying Panama with water by means of an aqueduct is again before the public, and tals time likely to be carried through. Of the cavital of \$200,000 to \$250,000 needed for the work, \$60,000 has been subscribed in Panama during the past week wholly from merchants and private and viduals. Mr. A. J. Center, long identified with the Lethmas in connection with the Panama R ilroad, goes to New-York by to-lay's steamer empowered by the Water Committee to arrange for the raising of the remainder of the capital required for the work.

#### CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28 .- In the Emigration Committee this morning, Mr. Lowe made the annual state-ment, showing that only 20,410 people, mostly agricul-tural laborers, had settled in Canada during the year, tural laborers, had settled in Canada during the year, against 39,373 the previous year, and only 9,214 passed through to the States, against 40,000 the previous year. Three the usand Mennemites had settled in Manitoba, and 8,000 settlers had come from the States. An Icelandic colony had been formed north of Manitoba. The total cost to the Dominion had been \$286,000, exclusive of the cost to the Provinces. The number of settlers, excluding Americans and Mennonites, was only 9,000.

CHARLES EDWARD HORSLEY.

The numerous friends of Mr. Charles Edward Hersley, the well known composer and musician, will be shocked to hear of his sudden death, which occurred a his residence at No. 16 Macdougal-st, in this city on Sunlay night. The cause of death was disease of the heart. Mr. Horsley was the youngest son of the distinguished English glec-writer, H. William Horsley, and was born in London, Dec. 17, 1825. He studied in Leibzig under Me delssehn, who was a friend of the famil, and a strong feeling of affection seems to have grown up between the young Englishman and the great composer He wrote a variety of music, vocal and instrumental including symphonies, plano-forte tries, church compositions, two erateries, "David," and "Jeseph," cantains, &c., &c. He came to this country four or five years ago and was appointed organist and choir-master of St. John's Chapel, Trini y Parish, a position which he held at the time of h s death. He was conductor of the Church Music Association during the latter years of its existence, and with the help of that society he brought existence, and with the help of that society he brought out at Steinway Hall one of the most pleasing of his compositions, the cantatt of "Comes." His hast work was "The Patriot Flag," written for the recent Lady Washington Reception at the Academy of Music, and performed by a large chorns under his own direction. McHorsley was highly respected in the profession, not only for a sability as a musician but for his estimable personal character. He haves a widow who will have the symmetry of the community for her sad bereavement in a strange country.

### LEONARD L. TREADWELL.

Leonard L. Treadwell, a noted California nerchant, died recently in San Francisco. He was one of the "Forty-ni ers." as the early settlers liked to cal them elves, and was for many years extensively engag in the agricultural implement and hardware trade. Hav-ing acquired considerable wealth, be engaged in real esing acquired considerable wealth, he engaged in real estate enterprises, and was promin utily connected with the extension of Montgomery-st. Is. San Francisco. The latter project having proved un conflicted, Mr. Treadwell was compelled to make an assignment. He continued, however, in good standing with Eas ern merchants, and always found them withing to trust him. Mr. Treadwell was an intelligent man, of energetic habits. He built a large mansion in San Francisco, which is one of the most remarkable buildings in that city.

### WINTER'S STORMY CLOSE.

ICE AND SLEET IN THIS CITY. DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS-ACCIDENTS FROM FALLS

The storm of sleet on Sunday night lett the treets and sidewalks covered with a tain coating of te wideh made walking exceedingly hazardous. The temperature was barely mild enough yesterday to more than often this treacherous coating, and merciful house colders sprinkled ashes-very sparingly aften-a frolit of their doors, while on Broadway and the avenues the attempts to r move the ice were accompanied by a cense-less and most unharmonious scraping of shovels. It drizzled during the day and snowed a little in the evening, and was altogether a most dismul time for the end or Le three Winter months. Fulls were numerous, and the following were reported to the police as being attended

by serious results:

Patrick Cortline of No. 84 Third st., while going up to his stoop yesterday morning, tell to the sidewalk and his near was severely cut. James Kennedy of No. 55 Giver-st., feit open te sidewalk at Grand an Lou-sis, y serialy morning, and a bone in his right to t was broken. Officer Eichard Holmes of the First Presinct white assisting a civilian of Water and Fulion sisterday in rning, fell upon the sidewalk and his

Police, white assisting a civilian of water one all and his carry yesterday maraing, fell upon the sidewalk and his kn o and thigh were seriously indured.

Mary Hays of No. 167 Mullerryst, fell upon the sidewalk in trent of her residence yesterday and her left arm was fractured. Carl Degenhert, a houseless man, fell on the sticewalk in front of No. 161 West Sixteenthest, has evening and his hip was fractured.

In Brooklyn, 18 persons were reported to the police yesterday as having received lajaries by failing upon the see. Detective Proce, while in pursuit of a feeting burglar in Schevetst, yesterda, fell upon the ice and his revolver, which he carry d in his hand, was exponded and a bailer passed through his band, infleting a patisful wound. Mrs. Hosmer of this city fell in Newarkest., Hebrach, N. J., Sunday night and custained severe injuries.

# GREAT DESTRUCTION IN MISSOURI.

TWENTY BUILDINGS SHATTERED IN ST. C. ARLES-TERRIFYING PHENOMENA OF THE STORM.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 28 .- A terrible wind storm, amount) g almost to a tornado, struck the northern par of St. charles, Mo., yesterday afternoon, and passing dewn Main . nd Second-sts., demolished or badly Injure. 20 or more buildings. Among those most seriously damaged are Kramer's warehouses, wrecked, and flour ing mill, greatly mjured; the Court-house, unroofed and the front blown down; the county jall, unroofed and the walls blown down two stories below the roof, leaving the ron cells exposed ; Concord Hall and St. Charles Saving iron cells exposed; Concord Hall and St. Charles Savings Bank; the gas works; Piper's agricultural warehouse, totally destroyed; the First National Bank will mave to be pulled down; the County sterk's effect, the Castronia House, the Democrat-News and Zealang newspaper offices, the Poss Hotel, the German Methodist Church, Old Fe lows' Building, and malerous other buildings, all mally lajured. James G. sney, an employe at the gaworks, and his little son, were killed. Three or foundate persons were more or less nurt. The storm went in the direction of Portace des Sioux, and is said to have destroyed several farm houses and fujured a number of persons. The storm instea less it an five minutes. It is probably exaggerated. LATER: The Globe-Democrat gives the following descrip-

on of the storm at St. Charles yesterday; " It was fire ti-covered about three miles south-west of the city, an came in the general direction of the river. It appears. to be about 200 gards wide and from 400 to 500 high; a yellow vertical column whiriling and rolling with frightful velocity, and apparently be place to place. The debris it caused is not found to have been carried in any particular di cetion, but is seat Buildings entirely unseath of tered all about. Buildings entirely unseath a stand adjoining those utterly wrecked, and upon stand adjoining those utterly wrecked, and upor the main street with few exceptions, where a house u on one side of the street feit the force of the storm, another day city opposit escaped, a owing the whit of the storm, to have been very narrow and teat its motion was when-tory. Its duration was not more than five minuses passing through the city in that there from not to end. The noise was terrife, and papular description paints it as resembling a multitud-of rallroad trains passing at tull speed over a long in-closed bridge. The farm house of Ruius Robbins, 6 mile-morth of the town was demoitshed. Mr. Ro-bins, ui-wife and three calidren, and a gentleman, wife and call whether all being severely injured, two of the cleidder dangerously. The tornado struck the rallroad bridge, but without injuring it, after which it descended to fac-river, and lifted great columns of water to the hight of several hundred feet.

#### THIRTY-NINE HOUSES DEMOLISHED. CINCINNAIL, Feb. 28 .- The Commercial's Ev-

ansville special says that 39 houses were blown down ny a tornado at Princeton, Gibson County, Ind., Les aleht. The storm lasted only one minute, bu did grea lamage in that time, injuring the fine public school building, demoishing the new Caurch of the Covenanters, up ing, demoishing the new church of the cost as demoishing trees, and blowing down fences, as well as demoishing the buildings above stated. A large numbe, of persons were injured, one or two fatally. A little child was blown from its bed into a garden, and another was blown 100 yards and found on a railroad track. A number of horace were killed. There are rumons of great damage taroughout the surrounding country. The damage taroughout the surrounding country. morrow. It is understood that it was decided to leave the question an open one for the present. Mr. Cart-wright has positively refused to reconsider the Tariff

#### THE FURY OF THE STORM. CINCINNATI, Feb. 28 .- At a station a few

miles north of Princeton hallstones were found measuring over six inches in circumference, and some nearly eight inches. At Princeton eight persons were dangerously in jured; four of them are not expected to recover. woman lost her eyesight. Over 50 houses were totally woman lost nor eyesight. Over 50 houses were totally denotished, and about 50 more were badly damaged. In the trace of the storm it is impossible to distinguish streets or former location of residences, everything being prostructed and spread over the ground. One family found themselves walking on the celling of their rooms, the nouse having been inverted; yet they escaped uninamed, while those who altempted to escape were injured.

# CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

A CAPITAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

HENRY C. ROBINSON, PROF. WALKER, F. J. KINGS BURY, AND JETEMIAH OLNEY TO GO ON THE TICKET-THE HARMONY PRODUCED BY PARTY NECESSITY-NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD BURY

13Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28. - The Republican State Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow, will have very plain sailing before it, and an easy task to accomplish. Until within the past three or four hours the political situation has been so complicated and muddled by the abundance of candidates whom the party did not want, and the unwillingness to stand the nomination of these who were wanted, that it was beginning to be felt that the most that could be done would be to let the whole thing go at hap-hazard, and take the chances of saving as much as possible out of the wreck of inevitable defeat.

I has been apparent for a long time to the clear-

headed and shrewd leaders in the party that unless something was done to infuse young blood and fresh life into the party management, there was no hope of recovering the State from the hands of the Democrats. The discussion of candidates for the nomination for Governor for the past month or two, as it has gone on in the Republican newspapers, has led to no result except to draw out letters of withdrawal from various prominent persons who were named by their friends, but had the good sense to see that the time and the occasion were not for them. The sentiment of the party for more than a year has been turning toward the Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, as a gentleman not only well qualified for the office of Governor, but one who, by his personal popularity and his ability to awaken the enthusiasm and call out the full vote, could do more than any other to infuse new infe into the party and lead it to victory. But Mr. Robinson steadily refused to allow his name to go before the Convention. The business of politics, he said, was not all to bis taste and he did not wish to have his name bandled about in a convention or before the people. He nad been Mayor of Hartford, elected by the Republicans by a handsome majority, when the city was largely Demoratic and had once been candidate for State Senator, running very largely ahead of his ticket, out failing of an election. These nominations were forced upon him and he only accepted at the urgent solicitations of his frends. To all the requests that came to him from all parts of the State to allow the use of his name for the gubernatorial nomination, his unvarying answer was, that he did not want ci her the nomination or the office, but vastly preferred attending to his professional business and leading a quiet private life.

This afternoon, however, affairs began to assume such a scape that it was impossible for him to ref se to recognize the fact that the demand of the party was too general, and the desire for his nomination too nearly unanimous, to be dismissed on the round of mere personal convenience. As the delegates came together and exchanged views upon the adject of candidates, it was obvious that there was but one opinion among them, and that was that the no mination of Mr. Robinson was not only the best thing, but almost the only thing the Convention ould do without inviting defeat. The general tenor of the talk among them was that even if he detined, the Convention should go ahead and nomiaate him. The pressure of his friends and of the party leaders upon him was removed, and he has within the past three hours withdrawn his opposiion and reluctantly consented to accept. One of the circumstances which induced bim to consent is he fact that the New-Haven delegation, which is neaded by Postmaster Sperry, not only acquiesce in the nomination but enthusiastically favor it : and it s understood to-night that Mr. Sperry will make a as tion in the convention to nominate him by accla-

mation. In view of the fact that there has been for several years a bitter local fend between New-Haven and Hartford, and that Mr. Sperry has been considered one of the most active and industrious opponents of tartford influence and Hartford politicians, this action is considered to have great importance. There quarrel between Hartford and New-Haven has been the principal cause of the defeats sustained by the party for the past three years. The adoption of Mr. son as a candidate by the New-Haven deleg tion, and the accompanying assurance that old differences will be harmonized and Mr. Robinson heartily supported by the New-Haven Republicans, have had a very inspiring effect upon the delegates, and to-night there seems to be the best of feeling among them.

Having succeeded so well in arranging for the nomination for Governor to-night, the delegates ook to caucusing informally on the remainder of tue ticket, and the result is that without any wirepulling or management, such as is usual in political ouventions, the whole ticket has been by general onsent made up to-night. Frederick J. Kingsbury of Waterbory, who has been talked of quite strongly as a candidate for Governor, and next to Mr. Robinson considered the most available man for the place, will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Prof. Francis A. Walker of Yale College, late United States Census Commissioner, and well known as a scholar and writer upon political economy and finance, will be nominated for Secretary of State; Jeremiah Olney of Thompson for Treasurer, and Eli Curtis of Watertown for Controller. This is the ticket as agreed upon, almost without discussion, and by the general voice of the delegates before the organizaion of the Convention. It is not too much to say hat in the character of the men selected, and their title individually and as a whole to the confidence of he people of the State, it is by far the best ticket or State officers ever presented to the voters of Consectiont. The Republicans of this State have been mewhat slow in learning the lessons of events, out that they have learned them at last, and are disosed to profit by them, the action of the Convenion to-morrow will, I am sure, furnish proof.

The resolutions will be outspoken and pronounced for hard money and administrative reform, and will avoid the blunder of last year of indorsing the Adninistration of Grant, in a headlong and indiscrimnate way. H anything is said in relation to Grant it will be in the shape of an anti-third-term resoluion. Bristow and Jewell may be indorsed as the reformers in the Cabinet, and it is not impossible hat a resolution will be introduced, perhaps passed.

ecommenting Marshall Jewell for the Presidency. The delegates to the National Convention, so far s agreed upon in the caucus to-night, are Joseph R. dawley, Stephen W. Kellogg, and Sabin L. Sayles at large; S. G. Porter, Lynde Harrison, John A. Tiborts, Samuel F. Fessenden, Jeremiah Olney, Wm. T. Elmor, Dr. Somers, district delegates. The Delegate at Large from the IVth District, and the County Delegate from Litchfield County have not yet been elected. John D. Tibbits of New-London will be emporary and ex-Congressman Kellogy permanent Chairman of the Convention.

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—This morning it was dis-covered that a safe in the post-office had been broken open, and 88 vanuable registered letters abstracted. Case and investi-gation is being made.

Busto., Feb. 28.—A female immate of the insane asylum at Taunton attempted to escale yesterday across the river on the ice, but broke through and was drowned in the resence of many spectators. Bosto s. Feb. 28.—Abraham Jackson, the forger, this morning pleaded acts contenders to an indictment charging aim with forging the name of Mrs. Caroline Price to a mortgage deed. He will be sentenced next mouth.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—A car on the freight tra-the Trey and Greenfield B. ad, on Sunday morning, ran-track, and struck fluwkus priday, across the Deerfield knocking one and of the bridge and nive freight cars in knocking one and of the bridge and nive freight cars in